

THE ARGUS.

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BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

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Saturday, May 20, 1916.

Rock Island—From River to River.

While considering preparedness it has been learned that all the governor's staffs are recruited to full strength.

Winter that loves to linger in the lap of spring should know that even that does not mean that it can sit out the whole summer.

Now a prince of the house of Colona is trying to get alimony from his American wife. For a reversal of the customary proceeding it takes the cake, but it's anything but princely.

The republicans should go ahead and nominate a candidate without reference to what the progressives think of him. They might as well do it and save their self respect, for Theodore is going to run anyway.

Mexico is advancing, despite that it seems as far away from permanent peace as ever. The evidence is found in the fact that the bull ring at Chihuahua has been offered to the American board of commissioners for foreign missions as the site for the International college, which is to be transferred to that city from Guadalajara. The property covers a whole block.

The corporation controlled press has started one of those endless chains that you used to hear about. This time it is designated to injure Congressman Tamm, as much as possible, and is being systematically passed along, with instructions to other papers to please copy. A Philadelphia paper published the original attack and a Chicago paper grabbed it, and published it with the foot note "Rock Island newspapers please copy." So far no Rock Island paper has fallen into the net.

Character will attract, no matter the station in life of the possessor. This has been demonstrated in the case of Myrtle McCollister, a Delaware factory girl receiving \$5 per week. A year ago a wealthy resident of Portland, Ore., visited Miss McCollister's home town. He met the girl, forming a great admiration for her after finding she was supporting her invalid mother and herself on her meager earnings. A few months ago the Portland man died. Having no immediate relatives, he bequeathed his entire fortune to Miss McCollister.

Now that the committee on appropriations of the national house has reported a sundry civil bill providing for development of Rock Island arsenal, in immense plans and the employment of 1,000 more men, will the metropolitan press and its aping lesser fry, yell "pork" at Tammener louder than ever—or will it have the nerve to enter the claim that the Rock Island congressman whom it has accused all along of being prompted by thought of Rock Island arsenal in his entire government manufacture propaganda, had nothing whatever to do with the appropriations?

Colonel George W. Burr, in an interview with The Argus yesterday, showed how Rock Island arsenal could be made even more useful than had been imagined in the event of a war emergency, his idea being to turn over to the scores of factories in the tri-state work of manufacturing munitions, that to be delivered and assembled at the new arsenal plant, which is provided for in the sundry civil bill just reported by congress appropriations committee. Of course the arsenal munitions factory would be working all the while, and it would be only in a time of need that the outside concerns would be called upon, as they have been during the European trouble by foreign nations. Ultimately complete government manufacture will come.

TRAINING IMMIGRANTS.

Americanization is a live issue in many states. New York appreciates its significance and has already taken steps on a state basis to Americanize the alien. In 1910 there were 597,000 foreign-born whites unable to speak English in that commonwealth, and 262,000 who could not read or write in any language.

The New York state department of education has begun the first statewide campaign to abolish these disabilities. Its program covered the following procedure: A careful survey of the immigrant education situation; establishment of training courses to prepare teachers for the instruction of foreigners; adoption of standards of efficiency in public evening school work for adult immigrants; cooperation with state and federal agencies; and publication of state bulletins.

As a preliminary, personal investigations and intensive study of certain communities disclosed "dark spots" of illiteracy and "light spots" in the large industrial centers where efforts were under way to teach the foreigner English and give him some contact with American standards and ideals.

A teachers' training institute for the preparation of teachers of foreigners was organized at Albany in the fall of 1915. It was so successful that it was decided to continue

Republican Presidential Possibilities



HON. THEODORE BURTON.

it upon a permanent basis as a part of the regular curriculum of the New York State College of Teachers. Similar institutes are planned for Syracuse and New York city, while training classes are in operation at Buffalo and Rochester, partly as a result of state encouragement.

Cooperation with governmental and private agencies interested in educating and Americanizing the alien is already an established fact. A statement issued by the New York state department of education shows that the bureau of education of the department of labor and the national Americanization committee of New York city are among those whose services and material have been utilized. Speakers for institutes have been furnished by some of these cooperating agencies.

Two publications have already been issued by New York state—a Citizen-Syllabus, and the Rochester Plan of Immigrant Education. Several thousand of the former having been widely distributed. In view of the ebb and flow of the immigrant tide, as far as individual communities are concerned—for this foreign population largely follows the economic demands of the hour—New York is properly approaching this problem from the state point of view. It is hardly just to throw upon the community the entire burden of caring for this fluctuating alien group. The Empire state is thus setting an example which other of the so-called immigrant states might well follow.

PREPAREDNESS PARADES.

Milwaukee Leader: New York has set the pace for preparedness parades. It held the first sound money and prosperity parade in 1896. In 1902 Milwaukee followed with a full dinner pail parade, which was reviewed by Mark Hanna.

There ought to be preparedness parades in every town in the country. If the nation is to be prepared every citizen should be well clothed, well fed and well housed. We know of no surer way to put the American citizen in a fighting trim than to give him a home to defend and the muscle and vitality to defend it. Pay him well, give him reasonable hours of labor and he'll do the rest.

The biggest preparedness parades will be held Labor day. The best motto for national defense will be found at the head of the procession: "Eight hours' work, eight hours' sleep, eight hours' recreation." Henry Ford did 10,000 times more for the defense of the nation when he fixed the minimum wage of \$5 a day in his factories than he could have done if he had invented a 42-centimeter gun.

WHAT PROGRESSIVE SEES.

Frederick M. Davenport, who is making a survey of the presidential convention situation for The Outlook, furnishes an interesting report for the last number of that periodical. Mr. Davenport is a progressive in politics. But as a correspondent and reviewer of the situation it can be said, to his credit, that he fairly presents to the public the situation and conditions as they exist in the localities he visits and covers in his investigations. In the article in The Outlook Mr. Davenport, speaking of the situation in the two great parties, has the following: "The democratic party will attempt to prove, and to a considerable extent will be able to prove, that it has been constructive upon some notable issues left over from long discussion in the past; that it has refused to be driven into war, or even to the brink of war, until every attempt had been

made to obtain national honor through peace.

"Preparation with militarism, prosperity without favoritism, peace without dishonor, is to be the democratic slogan.

"And the country will then determine whether on the whole democratic party has shown itself fit to rule in the new and greater day of national preparation which is upon us; or whether it is likely to deal with American problems in a timid, halting, and ineffective fashion.

"But with the republican party the case is not so simple. As in 1912, so in 1916 the struggle is on for the soul of the republican party. . . . The future usefulness and service of that party depends upon the outcome. . . . There is the same tendency as in 1912 to obscure the issue, to lay emphasis upon the tariff and full dinner pails, 'tried republicans,' and shibboleths generally instead of ideals. . . . But this is the attitude of a powerful fragment of the board of control. . . . who do not for a moment represent the attitude of the rank and file nor the best leadership of the republicans. . . . The republican party is fighting within itself for its soul, for a policy and a leadership of national altruism and powerful Americanism. Upon the outcome of the struggle depends the question as to whether, in the days of its origin, it can further aid the nation to find its own soul."

It will be observed in the above paragraphs from Mr. Davenport's review of the situation that he considers the existing conditions are favorable to the democratic party. As testimony from a republican progressive, Mr. Davenport's review is very encouraging to the democrats.

GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

German efficiency is being shown in various ways. Because a Prussian dealer in canned goods sold to the army a mixture labeled "herring salad" which contained no herring but only vegetables, he was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, a fine of \$240 and loss of civic rights for three years. A leather dealer of Nuremberg has been condemned to spend five months in jail, pay a fine of \$450 and give up his business because he supplied boots to the number of 125,000 pairs to a Bavarian troops made largely of a preparation of cardboard. One is compelled to admire this effort to protect the army from fraud, but there is no reason why such efforts should not be put forth in times of peace as well as in war, not only in Germany, but in all other countries.

Here, for example, is the case of the poultry trade of New York. Dealers have been in the habit of stuffing the crops of live fowls with an assortment of sand, gravel and other substances which have added millions of pounds to their weight in the aggregate and have caused consumers to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars for nothing. The New York Times inquires: "Does the New York Times inquires: 'Does the diet of sand, gravel, cement, etc., with which dealers 'load' poultry for market, harm the fowl for food uses? That is a question Commissioner Dillon has set out to determine in view of the great extent of the rascally practices, and he has selected six chickens to experiment on. Certainly a chicken health squad will be a novel development in pure-food tests."

In the circumstances it seems to be needed. Reinforced concrete has its uses in building construction, and no doubt chickens fortified with sand and cement have advantages not possessed by others not so treated. But obviously these are not dietetic advantages. Apart from any question of cruelty to chickens, the public will prefer to leave the concrete construction to the builder and not to the butcher. It is not persuaded that the human system

can be built up with the same materials as a house or factory.

"But what is to be thought of the swindling methods revealed by the poultry investigation? Concrete chickens mark a long advance in trade deception over the old practices of moistening sugar and adulterating jam with apple peelings."

"The poultry trade of New York and possibly some other branches of trade might be improved under German military rule. The man who deliberately deceives the public in matters of this kind has never been punished in this country as he deserves. We have been too prone to eat 'herring salad' without herring and take it as a joke of the trade."

THE GLAD TIDINGS.

The news that the sundry civil bill, otherwise the regular supply bill, as reported to the national house of representatives yesterday providing for handsome appropriations for the development and enlargement of Rock Island arsenal, naturally caused expressions of great joy throughout the three cities. It seemed, indeed, to be the dawning of the promised day, the opening of "the way we have long sought, and sighed because we found it not." It is the first fruits of hard and unceasing toil in behalf of the two projects—government manufacture and Rock Island arsenal. Contributing to this end very largely was the conference held in the three cities last fall, in which both the propositions for government manufacture and Rock Island arsenal were given a tremendous impetus. In the early accomplishment of which is now before congress too much praise, too much credit can not be given the two tri-city congressmen, Clyde H. Tammener and Harry Hull. Due to their hard work, their persistent and tireless zeal, Rock Island arsenal is finally coming into its own. It has in prospect the largest appropriation ever made in its behalf.

As stated in last evening's Argus the appropriations, if passed by both branches of congress, will mean the employment of at least 1,000 more men at Rock Island arsenal, and, recognizing as the measure does, the principle of complete ultimate government manufacture, and the fact that Rock Island arsenal is the logical place for the main plant, it means further an increasing appropriation from time to time.

Verily, let us all rejoice and be glad.

Where Silence Was Deadly.

Rome is said to have once been saved by the cackling of geese, but silence cost the people of Amyklæ, an ancient Grecian city, their liberty. The report that an enemy was approaching had been spread so often, creating consternation among the inhabitants, and as often proved false, that the authorities finally passed a law forbidding any one to speak of such a thing. All went well for a time, but there came a day when an enemy did appear, a hostile Spartan army. But the citizens of Amyklæ were law abiding. They talked of the weather, of the crops, of the approaching track meet, but never a word did they speak about the approaching army. Everybody obeyed the law, and nobody told the authorities of the impending danger. Thus the city fell an easy victim to the invaders through the faithful obedience of its citizens to the law.

Floating Dock Raised. Tien-Tsin.—The big floating dock at Tsing-tau, which the Germans sank together with their warships just before the surrender of the forts to the Japanese and will soon be taken to Saseho, Japan.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

PRESIDENT Wilson says he wishes he had a set of whippers. We'll wager Mrs. Wilson wouldn't stand for them. They are no longer a sign of distinction. Rather are they considered a characteristic of the tight wad.

DISPATCHES tell of a clash in the Presbyterian general assembly at Atlantic City and a deadlock on bishops at the Methodist conference at Saratoga. It sounds as though war correspondents were covering these meetings.

JUST as we had been assured by the state health department that the foot and mouth disease had been wiped out it breaks in an unexpected quarter, several members of the Rock Island high team having become affected therewith.

AMONG the conspicuous heroes in the current passing show Will Ortel should not be overlooked. Will is on trial at Waukegan charged with the murder of his sweetheart. The Chicago papers are devoting several columns daily to the trial. This being leap year, it is fortunate for Will that he is restrained by the strong arm of the law. For there are scores of girls dying to win the place in his affections that were once held by poor little Marjiam Lambert.

"BRITISH Victory in Egypt: Many Camels Captured."—Meaning animals or camels?

UNDER the head of preparedness it might be noted that 5,000 powder puffs were ordered to be delivered today at the New York Seventh regiment armory, where the federation of women's clubs is to hold a convention.

"I AM confident that a suffrage plank will be adopted at the republican convention this year, and I am hopeful that the same action will be taken by the democratic convention," says Mrs. Baker, wife of the secretary of war. Observe the discreet distinction. Showing that Mr. Baker still is the democratic majority in his household.

IN Chicago yesterday a youth was fined \$300 for slapping a girl in the face. He should live in Rock Island. He would have saved \$297. A taxi driver was let off with a \$3 fine in local police court this week. He not only struck a woman, but insulted her also. Chicago isn't such a bad place for decent people after all.

THE Fairbanks presidential boom ought to help Chicago's summer resort advertising campaign.

HAVE you piped the lid the suffs are to wear in the Chicago parade and the angle at which it is to sit? The hat is a white sailor, with a band of yellow. But don't misinterpret. It is to rest on the head slightly to the right side; not altogether suggestive of hilarity, but rather of daring; a sort of notice to those on the side lines not to get gay lest they receive a jolt in the job. The girls are going to look right and smart. There are to be no pussyfooters in the line, that's sure, if we are to believe all we hear.

THE morning dispatches said that Ben Ford survived the guacahra invasion and was able to take his egg and rolled oats and whirr to the old mill in one of his divvies.

THE Chicago Tribune reprints an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer attacking Congressman Tammener and other members of the house for using the franking privilege to disseminate information that they felt their constituents were entitled to have. The Tribune runs a line at the foot of the editorial requesting Rock Island papers to copy the same. The Inquirer prints nothing that the voters in Tammener's district do not know, so it would be waste of space to carry out the Trib's request. The childish note in the Tribune's trade against Tammener for using the congressional frank is in the apparent assumption that the public doesn't know that Tammener is doing no more than any other congressman has done since the national legislature was formed. The Tribune isn't fooling anybody but itself. (Chicago Tribune please copy).

NEWSPAPER critics on the Chicago newspapers say the female frank exposure in "The World of Pleasure," which has just opened at the Palace for a summer engagement, exceeds all the limits heretofore established by producers. Well, something must be done to get an even break with the display on Michigan boulevard, where the exhibition is free gratis for nothing. At the Palace it costs a buck or two.

L. R. PYLE of St. Paul has been elected vice president of the International Railway Fuel association. Wonder if he is anything to Coal Pile?

IT has been proposed in England that her 500,000 unmarried women be colonized after the war. And we had supposed that Great Britain was hoping for peace, eventually.

THEDA Bara is writing a series of articles for a syndicate of newspapers telling how she is pursued by men who are impressed by her acting of vampire roles. There is no warrant for doubting that Miss Bara is dealing in facts, but it's our confidential notion that any man who would lose his knob over the screen caving of Theda would dive off a ship to embrace a mermaid.

GO to church tomorrow. You'll be surprised how prosperous our people are looking.

NEW York society has been shocked, so the papers say, by the admission of Mrs. Mary Winthrop Turner of Long Island that she was a founding and chorus girl, the facts coming out in a suit brought by her dead husband's relatives to recover part of his estate. One would imagine that all the members of New York society were really what they sought to impress ordinary folks they were. But the surprising thing is that they should be shocked by anything less than lightning.

J. M. C.

The Daily Story

Two Sisters—By Ethel Holmes.

Margaret and Belle Whitcomb were sisters, and when they reached a marriageable age the matter of a career was discussed between them.

"I believe," said Margaret, "in the entire equality of woman with man."

"I believe," said Belle, "that a woman who marries should be her husband's partner in every respect."

"I am going into business," said Margaret, "and shall show the world that a woman can run a big business as well as a man."

"If you can secure the management of a business," her sister supplied.

Margaret was twenty years old when she secured a position as typewriter and stenographer, a sort of secretary to a friend of her father's who managed a large manufacturing business. She thus started with every advantage. Johnny Hartwell, an office boy, fifteen years old, started in at the same time as she. One day he said to her:

"Miss Whitcomb, I'd like to make a deal with you. Teach me stenography, and whenever you have to be absent for a time I'll do your work for you."

Margaret agreed. She taught Johnny stenography, and he remained at the office after business hours, practicing typewriting on her machine. He kept his word, and when she was unable to do her work he did it for her. As for Johnny, he was never absent from business. What he did for Margaret he did for any one else in the office; he helped them all and learned something of the duties of each.

When Johnny was nineteen years old some one was needed to go somewhere to straighten out something. Margaret would have liked to go, but she was not very well at the time. Johnny was tough as a nut and was sent. He had learned so much about the business that he found it very easy to undo the snarl. He succeeded so well that he was thereafter used to go about undoing snarls and accomplishing objects. Pretty soon it was generally understood that when the head of the concern stepped out Johnny would step into his place.

Meanwhile Margaret was gaining nothing in a business way. Unfortunately for her success, a certain man wanted her to marry him. Whenever she was discouraged in carrying out her agreement with herself she felt like yielding and marrying her suitor. Johnny married, and when a little girl came to him he remarked:

"By cracky, now I've got to hump it, sure enough, to put stuffing into the kid."

And he worked twice as hard as ever before.

Margaret within eight years occupied four different positions. But, not being any nearer a business manager than before, she retired. Going into John-

ny's office one day, she said to him: "Johnny, years ago you and I started in this business, I having every advantage of you. Now you are at the head of it and I'm out of the race. Is it because I am a woman and you men won't give us a chance?"

"In this particular case," was the reply, "it is because when I came in here I at once became absorbed in my work. When I wasn't at work I was miserable. I was four years younger than you and had four years' advantage. I never had to be away from business. I was so eager for work that I did some of your work and some of every one else in the business. In this way I learned it. When some one was needed for a purpose I was the best equipped for it. Perhaps you thought if you failed you could marry. I felt that if I failed I couldn't marry. When I did marry I realized that the responsibility of a family was on me; if I didn't succeed the wife and the kid would starve. If you could have been absorbed as I was and stood the racket of training as I did perhaps you might have got where I am today. But you couldn't stand the physical requirements."

"Thank you very much," said Margaret, and she went away to procure her trousseau. When her first child came she remarked:

"I should have been at this business instead of the other eight years ago."

Meanwhile her sister Belle had married a successful business man. There was friction at first because she thought her husband did not tell her enough about his affairs, but several children engaged her attention, so that when he talked to her about his business she was glad when he had finished.

But one day he brought a man home to dinner, with whom he told his wife that he was intending to enter into a large business deal.

"If you do," said his wife, "you'll be swindled."

"What makes you think that?" asked her husband, surprised.

"There's something about his nose I don't like."

The husband laughed. Six months passed. One day her husband said to his wife:

"Do you remember, dear, a man I brought home to dinner, whose nose was not to your taste, and on that account you pronounced him a rascal?"

"I do."

"Well, your remark was the feather that turned the scale. I did not make the deal. He has swindled every one who trusted him and decamped."

"That was to be expected."

"On account of his nose, I suppose."

"Johnny has cut another tooth," was the irrelevant reply.

HEALTH TALKS

William Brady, M.D.

Phosphorus, Blood and Lungs.

The United States Pharmacopoeia, legal standard of the prescription pharmacy, bible of the medical practitioner, lists a concoction which Huckleberry Finn might have invented on a particularly bad day. It is called "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites," and take it from the old-time doctor, it is good for everything.

A good many years ago a Dr. Churchill proposed the theory that phthisis (consumption) was caused by insufficient oxidation in the tissues. Phosphorus, as chemists well knew, had an affinity for oxygen. Wherefore, flopped the good doctor, give the patient phosphorus to attract more oxygen into the body. But pure phosphorus is pretty severe medicine. So combine it with something to make hypophosphite, and give the patient the combination. And since the patient usually feels a bit weak, add to the combination something to make him feel strong—say, a dash of strychnine, in sufficient quantity, will make even a very weak person throw a fit. And then, for good measure, put in a pinch of quinine—you know, when you can't think of anything else to do to a sick man, there's always quinine. It tastes so like the deuce—the patient will know he is getting real medicine.

Now you have the concoction complete, U. S. P., and all strictly orthodox. Of course, the retiring, diffident conductor of this department of distress would hardly venture to criticize anything orthodox and scientific, like the Pharmacopoeia. No, Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites isn't so very bad. There is some sugar in it, and sugar is a heart tonic and muscle food, if there is such a thing. Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is, in fact, a concoction of the most medicinal, most orthodox medicine to take, no matter what ails you. It can't do much harm, so long as you don't drink it as you would butter-milk or lemonade. The only fault we can find with the concoction is that it is quickly eliminated from the body through the kidneys—all of it but the strychnine, the quinine and the sugar. It has no effect whatever upon the blood, the oxygenation of tissues or the nutrition of the lungs; it is no more tonic to the nerves or heart than a lump of sugar; it does not improve digestion—but otherwise it is a first rate medicine to while away the time with. The taste lingers.

Try a bottle of it some time when you have nothing in particular to live for. It won't help you any, but you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are loyally contributing to the perpetuation of the superstitions that hallow our noble Pharmacopoeia.

The Taste of Moth Balls. Following a severe attack of grippe I have been annoyed by the odor and taste of moth balls, and sometimes I think I taste something like vanilla. Is this likely to be permanent?

Answer—Are you quite sure you took no large white pills, about the size of a marble? Bad taste in the

mouth may be a symptom of many different conditions. We have a little monograph about it, which you can have if you will supply the essential s. a. e.

Opinion of the Baby Pacifier. Will you please express your opinion of the baby pacifier?

Answer—Our opinion of that sort of crime would require a 10-acre lot for adequate expression. And we cannot give our opinion of anyone who inflicts the thing upon a baby, the postal laws are so very rigid.

Oleomargarine is Wholesome. Is the use of oleomargarine as a substitute for butter injurious to health in any way?

Answer—No. It is quite as nutritious and wholesome as butter.

The Red Shirt of Italy.

The red shirt, destined to become so famous a symbol throughout Europe, was not at first adopted by Garibaldi for any fantastic or spectacular reason. The English Admiral Inglefield, in stern necessity and that its adoption was caused by the need of clothing as economically as possible the legion that Garibaldi had raised for the liberation of Italy. An offer was made by a tradesman to supply at a reduced price a large stock of red woolen shirts. This offer was eagerly closed on. Before many years had passed the red shirt became the symbol not merely of the legion, but of the new spirit working for the liberation of Italy—Atlanta Constitution.

Blackberries.

The real treasure of a blackberry is in the eating it fresh from the bush. It does not need sugar and cream. It does not need anything but a thumb and finger and a mouth. The mushy ones that grow big in the shade may be improved by doctoring, but the firm ones of moderate size that grow in the open fields are not susceptible of improvement by human art. We know a man, raised in the country in Oklahoma in his old age just to fill himself once more with blackberries, who grows. Nobody who knows what real blackberries are would think him foolish. A man might almost come back from paradise for a feast like that.—Exchange.

Daily History Class—May 20.

1506—Christopher Columbus, discoverer of America, died in Valladolid, Spain; born in Genoa, Italy (date uncertain).
1534—Marquis de Lafayette, French ally of the American Revolutionists, died in Paris; born 1757.
1914—Mexican mediation congress convened at Niagara Falls.
1915—By a vote of 407 to 74 the Irish chamber of deputies adopted a bill "to meet the eventual expenditures of a national war."